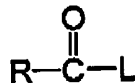


--Particularly useful and preferred is the combination of hydrogen peroxide and hydrophobic bleach activators, and in particular the alkanoyloxy class of bleach activators having the general formula:



A<sup>2</sup> wherein R is an alkyl chain having from about 5 to about 17, preferably from about 8 to about 11 carbon atoms and L can be essentially any suitable leaving group. A leaving group is any group that is displaced from the bleaching activator as a consequence of the nucleophilic attack on the bleach activator by the perhydroxide anion. This, the perhydrolysis reaction, results in the formation of the peroxycarboxylic acid. Generally, for a group to be a suitable leaving group it must exert an electron attracting effect. It should also form a stable entity so that the rate of the back reaction is negligible. This facilitates the nucleophilic attack by the perhydroxide anion.--

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 2, 4-7, 11, 17 and 20-23 to read as follows:

A<sup>3</sup> 2. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said step of providing durable press comprises treating the textile with a urea based crosslinking agent.

A<sup>4</sup> 4. The method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said step of providing durable press comprises treating the textile with an aqueous solution of formaldehyde, a catalyst capable of catalyzing a cross linking reaction with the textile and an effective amount of a silicone elastomer forming material, and curing said treated textile to provide durable press to said textile component.